

TAMPICO OPEN, PORT; REBELS CAN GET ARMS

United States Decides to
Permit Imports to
Huerta's Foes.

FEAR SILLIMAN WAS
SLAIN IS RENEWED

Consul Not on Train Which
Reaches Mexico City
From North.

SAN LUIS POTOSI FALLS;
VILLA ROUTS GEN. MAASS

Delegates to Mediation Confer-
ence at Niagara Falls Be-
gin Work To-day.

Huerta Promises an Important Statement

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
Mexico City, May 19.—President
Huerta, it was stated at the Minis-
try of the Interior to-day, will give
out an important statement to-morrow
morning.
Sir Lionel Carden, the British
Minister, had a long conference
with President Huerta to-day.
Neither would say what topics were
discussed.
Gen. Blanquet, the Minister of
War, denies the report that he will
leave to command the troops in the
north.
Senor Arturo Alvarado was ap-
pointed to-day successor to Senor
Lozano, who resigned as Minister
of Communications. Senor Lozano
is leaving for Buenos Ayres on a
very important mission.

The United States will permit the
Constitutionalists to use Tampico for
the purpose of getting war supplies to
carry on the fight against Huerta.

The peace conference between rep-
resentatives of the United States, Pres-
ident Huerta and the A B C envoys
begins to-day at Niagara Falls, Ont.
It is believed that one month will be
occupied in thrashing out the various
suggestions from delegates looking to
the avoidance of war.

Rebel forces are reported to have
dashed into San Luis Potosi and seized
the main plaza of the city, routing the
garrison with heavy losses.

Belief that United States Consul
John R. Silliman has been killed by the
Federalists is growing. Constitution-
alist agents on the border assert this
is a fact. The arrival of a train
from San Luis Potosi at Mexico city
yesterday without Mr. Silliman has reawakened
fears in Washington about the Consul's
fate.

Villa's main army engaged 5,000 of
the Federal garrison outside Saltillo
yesterday. The Federalists were re-
pulsed with heavy losses. The rebels
took 800 prisoners and captured 600,000
rounds of ammunition.

TAMPICO TO BE OPEN PORT.

Washington Decides to Allow Arms
for Rebels to Enter.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The most im-
portant development here in the Mexi-
can situation was the disclosure that
the United States will regard Tampico
as an open port and that the plans of
the Constitutionalists to import war
supplies there will not be interfered
with. There are strong reasons for be-
lieving that this Government will look
with disfavor on any attempt by the
Mexican Federalists to interfere with the
commerce of that port.

The apparent determination of the
United States to facilitate importations
of arms and munitions by the Constitu-
tionalists materially strengthens the
rebels' position and brightens their pros-
pects for success in the campaign
toward Mexico city. On the other hand
it is believed that the possibilities in-
volved in an effort by the United States
to keep the port open should Huerta
order a blockade constitute the gravest
danger that faces the mediation pro-
ceedings at Niagara Falls.

First official information in regard to
the policy which the United States will
assume toward the forces now in con-
trol of the port of Tampico came in
an announcement from Secretary of
State Bryan this afternoon that Tam-
pico would be regarded as an open port.
He did not amplify this with a discus-
sion of the prospects which this policy
holds out for the campaign of the Con-
stitutionalists.

Solves Problem for Rebels.

The view held on all sides here is
that the chief problem which has faced
the Constitutionalists since their recent
victories is now solved as a result of
the American policy. The need for ask-

ROOSEVELT, WEAK FROM FEVER, IS RUSHED HOME FOR A REST



THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S RETURN TO NEW YORK.

Snapshots by a "Sun" photographer of the Colonel standing on the deck of the Aidan leaning on a cane, and of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt on the tug.

He Walks on His "Big Stick," Having Left Sixty Pounds in the Jungle.

MET BY WIFE ON A TUG

Col. Theodore Roosevelt arrived yester-
day on the Booth liner Aidan from the
South American jungle, still weak
from fever and limping from injuries
received on the River of Doubt which
he and his party "put on the map of
South America."

"I am still worth several dead men,"
said the Colonel, his bronzed cheeks
showing many traces of the strain of the
hardships and dangers he had endured.
But the fact was learned that the
Colonel and the members of his party
were near death from starvation and
that the Colonel himself was so ill at
one time that it was feared he never
would reach civilization.

Delirious with fever, almost covered
with fever sores and the wound in his
right leg so terribly festered that it
was necessary to lance it to the bone,
the Colonel felt himself a drawback to
his party after most of the provisions
had been lost and some of the canoes
sunk in the rapids of the River of
Doubt. Then, as he could not make a
hundred feet a day, he urged his com-
rades, including his son Kermit, two
naturalists and the Brazilians who ac-
companied him, to go ahead and leave
him in the jungle.

Saves Canoe; Gashes Leg.

The desperate experiences of the
party occurred between April 5 and 15.
First the Colonel was stricken with
the jungle fever after the party had
met with several mishaps. He fought
his way down the river, however, and
when another canoe was overturned and
was in danger of being swept away the
Colonel jumped into the river himself.
He saved the canoe, but he gashed his
leg severely. The insects poisoned it
and the fever aggravated the wound
still more.

He and the members of his party,
with their food supplies almost gone,
went on their way, however, but when
the Colonel reached Manaos on the
Amazon he still was so weak he could
not walk. He had lost sixty pounds
and he was exceedingly depressed in
spirits as the result of the stress of
body and mind through which he had
been. The country through which he
had been, scientists agree, is the most
dangerous in the world in regard to
disease.

When he greeted his friends on the

Aidan yesterday afternoon he had im-
proved greatly in course of his trip
northward. Though he was affected
with chills before the steamer reached
port he was on deck the moment the
vessel reached Quarantine. "Those per-
sons who saw him when he sailed away
last October and who met him on his
homecoming found a marked change in
him."

His face shone under the Panama
hat, which was turned up in front and
down in the back in Rooseveltian style.
His cheeks, however, were not plump
and the flesh about the sides of his neck
that used to bulge when he threw back
his head had been toned down.

Eyes Bright and Grip Firm.

His eyes were bright and keen and
his hand which grasped his friends was
as firm as of old, but when you came
to look the Colonel over you found
him exceedingly lighter than six months
ago. He gained at least twenty pounds
on his trip north, but the dark sack suit
which he wore was loose about the
shoulders and his waistcoat was singu-
larly roomy just above the belt.

He carried a cane on which at times
he rested lightly, but it was apparent
he soon expected to throw it away.
His spirit showed itself when he showed
an inclination not to rest on the arm
of his son Theodore, and he remarked,
"I am all right. I can take care of
myself."

In his talk he showed the same snap
and go, the same emphatic and charac-
teristic turn of expression. At times,
however, it seemed that he had not re-
gained his vigor, and then as he limped
down the companionway to the tug
Dallzell on which he was taken to
Oyster Bay the impression was strong
that the Colonel had endured the
greatest hardships of his life. That was
borne out when one of his friends re-
marked: "I guess the Colonel will
never take a trip like that again."

While Col. Roosevelt and his com-
panions, Leo E. Miller and George K.
Cherrie, declined to go into vivid details
of their experiences it was plain that
they had not shaken off the stain of the
jungle, although they beamed with joy at
being back home, alive and well, once
more.

Will Reply to Landor.

The Colonel was exuberant. He met
questions about the "River of Doubt"
with a snap of the jaws, and as for A.
Henry Savare Landor, who denied the
existence of the river, the Colonel an-
nounced he had "a contribution to make
to Mr. Landor's biography." That is
said to be a letter which Col. Rondon, Mr.
Roosevelt's guide in the jungle, has
written.

There was no discussion of politics
down the bay, except for the Colonel to
discuss.

Continued on Seventh Page.

TAMMANY MISSES \$15,000 STATE PLUM

Gov. Glynn Names Robert C.
Wood, Inactive Democrat,
for Public Service Job.

W. C. OSBORN HIS SPONSOR

Fills Place Refused by Surro-
gate Schulz of The Bronx—
Senate Confirms.

Gov. Glynn last night named Robert Col-
gate Wood, banker, with offices in 42 Ex-
change place and a home in Riverdale,
The Bronx, as Public Service Commis-
sioner to succeed John E. Eustis and in
place of George M. S. Schulz of the Bronx,
who declined the post. The Senate im-
mediately confirmed the appointment.

The appointment of Wood came as a
complete surprise to politicians in this
city. Wood never has engaged actively
in politics, though he has been a Demo-
crat. He is a friend of William Church
Osborn, chairman of the State Democratic
committee, but Mr. Osborn said last night
he had not especially urged the selection
of Wood.

The fact that Wood, who is not a Tam-
many man, should be chosen for a \$15,000
job, was pointed out by friends of the Gov-
ernor as significant. While Osborn may
not have made any strong fight for Wood,
it is thought that the appointment is in
line with Mr. Osborn's desire to get into

the political arena men who will enable
him to strengthen the party and who are
free from any ties of long association
with bosses.

Gov. Glynn decided to send in the name
of Mr. Wood after he had received a letter
from Surrogate Schulz declining the ap-
pointment. In this letter Mr. Schulz de-
clared that if he were to accept he would
lay himself open to the charge of selfish-
ness.

Mr. Wood's Record.
Mr. Wood is 45 and was graduated
from Harvard in the class of 1892. He is
a member of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal
Church. He is a son of the late John
Wood, merchant and manufacturer;
grandson of the late Robert Colgate, pres-
ident of the Atlantic White Lead Works;
nephew of James B. Colgate, the banker;
and a brother-in-law of Beekman Win-
throp, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
under President Taft.

His preparatory education was received
at Lawrenceville, from which institution
he was graduated in the class of 1888.
After graduation from Harvard Mr. Wood
engaged in the banking and brokerage
business with J. Craig Havemeyer, grand-
son of W. F. Havemeyer, former Mayor
of New York, under the firm name of
Wood & Havemeyer. The firm was iden-
tified for many years in the financing of
large public utility undertakings in many
parts of the country.

He was one of the organizers and for
years a trustee of the Northside Savings
Bank. He is a member of the National
Democratic Club, the New York Athletic
Club, the Northside Board of Trade, the
Taxpayers Alliance of The Bronx and the
Kingsbridge Improvement Association.

Succeeds John E. Eustis.

The term of Commissioner John E.
Eustis, who is a Republican, expired on
February 7, and he went to South America
on a vacation. The Governor found diffi-
culty in filling the post because of con-
flicting interests. Finally, on the closing
night of the regular session of the Legis-
lature, he nominated Surrogate George M.
S. Schulz of the Bronx, and the Senate
approved the appointment. The Surro-
gate, it developed, didn't want the post.
He preferred to hold the job to which he
was elected last fall, and is credited with
a desire to be a Supreme Court Justice
some day.

Gov. Glynn told the Democratic orga-
nization of The Bronx that it could name
the Commissioner if the man it selected
was acceptable to him. For some time
the Bronx Democrats urged the claims of
Assistant District Attorney Richard H.
Mitchell and George N. Reinhardt, a fee
merchant.

The Governor wouldn't take Mitchell,
who was opposed by Democratic inde-
pendents. A few days ago it became
known that Mr. Reinhardt was also elimi-
nated and that the final choice might be
business men of Manhattan.

It is supposed that the Bronx organiza-
tion, which is led by Arthur Murphy, O.
K'd Mr. Wood's name, for it was in-
formed that if it didn't agree on some body
soon Commissioner Eustis would be re-
tained.

GREEN STRIFE BOOTH
NOW IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Ad.

MELLEN SAYS NEARLY ALL NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS ACTED BLINDLY IN \$11,000,000 WESTCHESTER DEAL; GOT ROOSEVELT'S "O. K." ON B. AND M. MERGER

New Haven's Ex-President
Predicted He'd Be
Made the Goat.

SICK AND DISGUSTED
WITH WHOLE MATTER

Other Directors Willing to
Have His Shins Barked,
but Not Theirs.

PRODUCES LETTER TO
SHOW TAMMANY IN IT

Declares Roosevelt Encouraged
Him to Close the B. &
M. Merger.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Charles S.
Mellen, ex-president of the New Haven
railroad, before the Interstate Com-
merce Commission formally resumed
to-day his remarkable recital of the
financial history of that system.

Mr. Mellen declared that the "West-
chester deal," in which more than
\$11,000,000 of the New Haven's money
was expended, was managed by the
late J. P. Morgan and William Rocke-
feller, but chiefly the former.

He asserted that he (Mellen) was
opposed to this transaction from the
beginning, that he feared it spelled de-
struction for the New Haven and that
reputations would be blasted as the
result of it.

Mr. Mellen declared that Mr. Mor-
gan was the dominant figure in the
New Haven system—the man at whose
word the other directors bowed their
heads without question. Mr. Mellen
himself acknowledged that he was
"awed" by Mr. Morgan; that his was
a case of "cowardice," if the commis-
sioners desired to interpret it that way.

But Mr. Mellen's feeling toward Mr.
Morgan was just the same, he con-
tended, as that which prompted all
other members of the board to accept
the great financier's judgment.

Tells of Consulting Roosevelt.

The witness unfolded an intensely in-
teresting story of his relations with Mr.
Morgan, of his interview with the then
President Roosevelt in regard to the ac-
quiring of the Boston and Maine stock
by the New Haven, of contracts let to
the firm in New York city of which
Charles F. Murphy's brother was a
member, of his efforts to use the name
of the late E. H. Harriman as a bogey
to frighten New England into acquies-
cence to the transportation merger, and
of other features in his notable career
as executive of one of the greatest rail-
road systems of the country.

It was with keen pride in his own
ability as a prophet that Mr. Mellen
turned back to his letter files and pro-
duced a communication written as far
back as 1909, in which he declared that
he was "sick and disgusted" with the
Westchester transaction, that nothing
but trouble and loss would come from
it; that many reputations "will be dam-
aged" and he probably "in the end would
be the goat."

Another written document produced
by Mr. Mellen was cited in support of
his ability to read the future.

Back in 1907, ten days after the New
Haven board of directors had unani-
mously accepted a report approving of
the acquiring of the Westchester at a
cost of more than \$11,000,000, Mr. Mellen
wrote certain words on the back of the
New Haven's minutes recording this vote.

The vote was in approval of the action
of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Rockefeller, George
M. Miller and Mr. Mellen in pur-
chasing the Westchester lines, but
Mr. Mellen was dissatisfied because he
could not obtain the details in regard
to the \$11,000,000 expenditure.

Records His Views.

He therefore wrote the following
across the back of the record:

"The trouble with this is that
there is nothing to show who got
the money for the truck turned
over. I do not like the looks of
it, and I do not see why the whole
matter could not be made plain. If I
had the stock and sold it I should
expect others would state why they
bought of me, but that does not
seem to have been the disposition
here."

"I never have known the first
thing about who originally held the
stocks, what they were sold for, and
no one has thought that I was en-
titled to know. Perhaps I am not.
I would feel better if there were at
least a disposition to let me know
something more than appears in the
record. C. S. Mellen, 11, 9-07."

Mr. Mellen told the members of the
commission that he had attempted to
remonstrate with Mr. Morgan in regard
to the "unsatisfactory character" of

STRIKING BITS FROM MELLEN'S TESTIMONY IN WASHINGTON

Here are some of the things Mr. Mellen said on the stand
yesterday:

"I have been called Mr. Morgan's office boy by the news-
papers. I regard the statement that I was his man as a com-
pliment."

"The New Haven board used to vote pretty near as Mr.
Morgan wanted."

"I have been accused of almost everything in the last few
weeks except being an honest man."

"The trouble with this (the special committee's report on
the purchase of the Westchester) is that there is nothing to show
who got the money for the truck turned over."

"I much fear many reputations will be damaged and I shall
probably in the end be the goat."

"I think the directors were all kind of dazed and stunned."

"I felt that I was wrong in nine cases out of ten when I did
not agree with Mr. Morgan."

"I stood in greater awe of Mr. Morgan than probably any
man I have ever met."

"Director Skinner said to me, 'Holy Caesarea Philippi,
what have you been doing with \$11,000,000?'"

"I did not feel particularly proud of the part I played, and
if anybody else does, I congratulate him."

This Westchester report, but he had been
rebuffed in a most humiliating way.

Other directors had come to him with
complaints, one with the exclamation
"Holy Caesarea Philippi, what have you
been doing with \$11,000,000?" Mr.
Mellen offered to appoint each of these
directors a committee of one to seek
further light from Mr. Morgan, but he
said, they "ducked" as fast as he made
the proposal.

"In other words," said Mr. Mellen,
"they were willing to have me bark my
shins, but didn't want to bark their
own."

Gaffney-Murphy Contract.

Mr. Mellen acknowledged frankly that
he had given a contract to the Gaffney-
Murphy company in New York because
he felt sure they would be able to re-
lieve the New Haven of any embar-
assments in regard to permits for
closing streets and opening sewers.

They did.
Mr. Mellen's testimony disclosed for
the first time that he had sought the
advice of President Roosevelt before ac-
quiring the Boston and Maine. Mr.
Roosevelt refused to promise him any
protection or to pass on the law, but
said that if the facts were as Mr. Mellen
stated and if he were Mr. Mellen he
would probably buy the Boston and
Maine.

Through Mr. Mellen's testimony it be-
came apparent that the Billard trans-
action, through which the New Haven
apparently lost \$2,700,000, was put
through for the purpose of avoiding a
Massachusetts law.

Morgan Dominated New Haven Directorate, Says Mellen

Mr. Mellen began his testimony
promptly at 10 o'clock this morning.
"How did you become president of the
Northern Pacific Railroad?" asked Soli-
citor Folk.

"I was asked if I would take the position
by Mr. Morgan. I think the matter
was handled almost entirely by telepho-
ne. As near as I can recall it was like this:
"That you, Mr. Mellen?" "Yes." "Any-
body hear what we say?" "No." "Will
you take the Northern Pacific presi-
dency?" "Yes." "Good-by." Mr. Morgan
was not very diffusive in conversation."

Mr. Mellen said that he was not told
what his salary would be but that he
knew it would be "all right." Mr. Mor-
gan also had told him he was going to
make him president of the New Haven.

Q. Were you Morgan's man as the presi-
dent of the New Haven? A. I have been
called his office boy by the newspapers.
I was very proud of his confidence. I
desired to acquit myself to meet his ap-
proval. I regarded the statement that I
was his man as a compliment.

Q. You considered yourself his man?
A. As much as I was anybody's man.
I thought a great deal of Mr. Morgan.
I admired him. I was very proud of the
connection.

Q. Did you carry out his policies? A.
I do not know that he had any policies.

Voted as Mr. Morgan Wanted.

Q. Who dominated the New Haven
board of directors? A. They used to
vote pretty near as Mr. Morgan wanted.

Q. What was the relative importance

of the rest of the board of directors as
related to Morgan from your experience
as president of the New Haven? A. I
regarded Mr. Morgan, and I think we all
did in the board, as a man of very great
experience, very great energy, very great
capacity and a man who was naturally
looked up to. I don't think I was dif-
ferent from the rest. There were strong
men in the New Haven board other than
Mr. Morgan, but I do not recall any in-
stance where he was determined, em-
phatic and insistent that he did not have
his own way.

Solicitor Folk then began an examina-
tion tending to show that J. P. Morgan
& Co. did all the financing of the New
Haven. He exhibited a telegram from
Jacob H. Schiff dated November 25, 1902,
as follows:

"We are told that Boston and Maine is
to issue \$12,000,000 bonds; if we shall
not interfere with Morgan and if nego-
tiations with others have not already gone
too far we should like to have an oppor-
tunity to negotiate for this. Can you
put us in the way to attain this?"

Q. Did you give Mr. Schiff an oppor-
tunity to bid on these bonds? A. I think
not.

Q. What would have happened if you
had turned over to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
these bonds for sale instead of giving
them to Morgan & Co.? A. I think if I
had done anything of that character with-
out the authority of my finance commit-
tee (Morgan, Rockefeller, Broker) I
should think I was worthy of immediate
dismissal.

Mellen Called Westchester Road a "Strike" Scheme

Mr. Folk after developing from Mr.
Mellen the fact that J. Pierpont Morgan
the elder was the dominant factor in the
New Haven then turned to the Westche-
ster deal.

Mr. Mellen testified last week that the
board of directors voted in his name 8,000
shares of stock worth \$1,200,000 to be
used in getting Westchester stock and
also modifications in the franchise of the
Westchester. He set forth that this stock
changed hands through the late Police In-
spector Thomas Byrnes, who was the go-
between between Mellen and politicians
who had influence and whom, Mr. Mellen
said, Mr. Byrnes could "reach."

"After the franchise was amended and
the agreement you had with Mr. Byrnes
complied with these due bills issued by
you were presented to you from time to
time by persons whom you did not know?"

"Yes, and no cash was ever given except
in the case of these due bills. I was
foolish enough then to think that New
Haven stock was low in those days and

This interesting information recalled
the fact that Mr. Bonaparte, President
Roosevelt's Attorney-General, began suit
against the New Haven on account of
this merger, but was halted by Mr.
Roosevelt himself. Later the suit was
withdrawn under the Taft Administra-
tion.

Letters were introduced showing that
Mr. Mellen had been advised to consult
"the little father" in Washington, and
that after the conference he, Mellen,
considered that the ground at the na-
tional capital had been "ploughed."

The testimony disclosed that the
American Express Company just before
the Boston and Maine stock was
acquired by the New Haven made a
new contract with the former road by
which its relations were extended for
ten years.

Mr. Mellen acknowledged that he ad-
vised the American company to put
through this contract before the New
Haven obtained control. He accepted
an estimate of between \$700,000 and
\$800,000 a year as the loss resulting to
the Boston and Maine road from this
contract.

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came apparent that the Billard trans-
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